

STONY PLAIN SUN.

Volume Twenty

STONY PLAIN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, NOV. 24, 1932

Price 2c, 697

ROYAL CAFE, STONY PLAIN.

(Phone 66)

No order too large! No order too small!
Come to the Royal! We Feed 'Em All!

A Big Sale Now On of BEER PIPES at 25 cents.
FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT.
The Brunswick-Bonmonts Bar Steps at Royal Cafe;
8:40 a.m. and 8:30 p.m.

L. M. LARSON, Proprietor.

ANDERSON'S BAKERY.

Fresh Bread Every Day—4 Loaves for 25c; 12 for \$1.
KID KID KID FOR BAKERY KID KID

See Our SATURDAY SPECIALS in the Window.

PAUL ANDERSON, Proprietor.

THE SANITARY MEAT MARKET.

PHONE 21.

BUYING HOGS AND LIVE STOCK EVERY
THURSDAY.

PETER HENKEL, Proprietor.

MAIN ST., OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE

APPLES!

A Graded Just Arrived, comprising:
CRIMES GOLDEN, WAGNER,
McINTOSH RED, DELICIOUS,
And all the other good varieties.

CHAS. RIES,

At the L. Eller Warehouse, Stony Plain.

R. BREITKREUTZ,

Blacksmith, etc., Stony Plain.

♦♦♦

♦♦♦

REDUCED PRICES FOR THE
WINTER MONTHS.

♦♦♦

♦♦♦

This is the season when every farmer should take a look over
his machinery with a view to having it put in shape for the Spring
work, before it is moved away for the winter.

I have decided to give a big discount for all Spring work, dur-
ing the Winter months, on the following articles—Steel Roll Shaws
Sharpening and Laying, New Sharpening, New Shaws Sharpening
and Polishing, Barrows Sharpening, Wagons and other and repaired,
and other Repairs of all kinds. Grapes—Apple—Welding and tak-
ing orders for new Farm Shaws to be delivered in the Spring at a
very low price. A number of Farm Shaws on hand for different
kinds of Farms.

Wagon Axles and Hub Wagon Poles on hand.

I have a number of Steel Roll Shaws all ready made up, on a
low price, ready to put on, and a number of Steel Shaws. Bring
in your work to me now, and take advantage of these Special Low,
Reduced Prices before the time expires, and don't wait until the
Spring, when the work will be piled up, and you will be kept waiting
for your job; and, at the same time, you will have to pay quite for
having it done.

Come in and tell me what you have to be repaired, and take
the discount and save.

R. BREITKREUTZ

Wagons—Coyne

On Tuesday last, November
23d, a wedding ceremony took
place at St. Philip's church,
Stony Plain, when Margaret
Coyne (daughter of Mr. and
Mrs. Coyne, Glory Hill) was
united in marriage to Mr. John
Bignash, of the Peace River
district.

A number of the friends of
the contracting parties were
present at the church, the
ceremony being performed by
the pastor, Rev. O. Koonen.

The bridegroom was accom-
panied by Mr. Thomas Coyne, a
brother to the bride. The
bridesmaid was Miss Florence
Woomah.

The numerous handsome
and costly presents given
showed the high esteem in
which the young couple are
held.

The happy young couple
will make their home on the
bridegroom's farm, in Peace
River district.

'Through a Matrimonial Bureau'

Keep the evening of Friday
Dec. 2 open, as this is the
date of the Women's Insti-
tute's annual entertainment.
The entertainment given by
these ladies' union proved so
popular that a second showing
was made.

Looking at the layout of
the present effort, those who
participated in the last season
will not be disappointed when
they convene at Mason
hall on Dec. 2.

The first part is a concert,
consisting of several songs,
songs, recitations; also a short
play, "Through a Matrimonial
Bureau."

The play will be followed by
a dance. The admission price
has been put on a hard-pressed
basis, leaving no one with a
good reason for abstaining him-
self (or herself).

The New Municipal Scheme Debated.

Delegates to the Association of
Municipal Districts, meeting in
Calgary on Friday last, reported
the Government's plan for amalgam-
ation of municipalities. The proposed
plan was to merge the present 200
M.D.s and 145 L.L.s into only 40
M.D.s.

On the grounds that the Gov-
ernment had failed to show good
that conditions would be improved
by the change, the delegates, with
only a few dissenting voices, voted
to accept the change as strongly opposed to
the scheme.

A strong opposition to the plan
had come from L.L.D. officials, who
declared that the loss of government
had proved a better financial man-
agement than the M.D. administration,
as some of the latter were said to
be now in dire straits.

The possible building of the new
avenue upon M.D. basis suggested
and most vigorous, and fear of
the invasion of the L.L.D. rights by
the Provincial Government ap-
peared to be the main objection
to the Government's scheme.

Following an explanation of the
plan by Mr. English, deputy min-
ister of municipal affairs, speaker
after speaker discussed the change
from the present system.

Get It at HARDWICK'S.

New Jersey Tweed Dresses, Spe-
cial; just in, \$1.95.

A new shipment of Ladies' Hats,
at \$1.95.

Men's Heavy Tweed Pants, Spe-
cial, \$1.95.

Children's Lined Mitts, 29c.

A few of Our Grocery Specials:

White Beans, 5 pounds for 15c

Canned Tomatoes, 7c, 10c.

Nature Tea, 12c, 20c.

Sugar Cane Corn Flakes, 8 for 25c.

TRADE AT HOME AND SAVE MONEY!

HARDWICK'S

Agents Alberta Dairy Pool Cream.

DON'T BUY IN THE DARK.
SPEND YOUR MONEY
FOR ADVERTISED GOODS.

YOUNG'S STORE.

PHONE 66

SPECIALS, NOV. 24th to 31st:

White Beans, 7 pounds	25c
Best Jap Rice, 6 pounds	25c
Macaroni, 8-pound boxes	25c
Honey, 10 pound Pails	50c
Boiled Onions, 8-pound make	25c
Ely White Syrup, 8-pound tin	60c

Choice Groceries at lowest prices every day

Guaranteed Used Cars!

1928 Chevrolet Sedan; complete- ly overhauled	\$300
1928 Chevrolet Sedan, just like new	\$650
1928 Chevrolet Light Delivery, just like new	\$750
1928 Chevrolet Coach, reconstruc- tion and all new tires	\$350
1928 Chevrolet Coach, reconstruc- tion, good tires	\$325
1928 Chevrolet Truck, reconstruc- tion, new body	\$475
1928 Ford Truck	\$350

Sommerfield & Mayer
STONY PLAIN

Outstanding Value—Always

"SALADA"

TEA

"Fresh from the Gardens"

EDWARDSBURG

"CROWN BRAND"

CORN SYRUP

A Treat
for the whole Family—
an Excellent Food
for GROWING CHILDREN

Try it
to-day!

The Pendulum Swings.

Conditions through which all peoples and nations are presently passing are a baffling time of individual character, of constant thought and activity, of national stability. Present conditions constitute a yardstick by which to measure one's real outlook upon life and a means whereby to gauge one's inner conception of what truly constitutes life. Is life solely a material existence in which things material are of first importance? Or is life something far greater and nobler, with material things merely necessary adjuncts to our physical well-being in order that the better, dear things of life may be developed and enjoyed?

For the time being the world has wound and bleeding at the bottom of a chain of financial and economic depression. All mankind is suffering. Are we, therefore, to turn and read each other like animals, allow the purely destructive elements in our nature to have full sway over us, and look out blindly at all those things and institutions upon which we place the blame for our troubles; tear down what we ourselves, in our calmer, more thoughtful moments, and our predecessors throughout the ages of the past, have created? And if we do so, and complete the work of destruction, will we then be wiser, better equipped, more efficient for the work of reconstruction?

Three years ago the world was riding the crest of the wave of a material prosperity. Everybody was engaged in seeking the heights. Having reached the apex of its swing, the pendulum had, by all the laws of nature, to swing back, and having swung so far to the right it had, of necessity, to swing back as far to the left. It took some years to reach the peak of materiality; it will take some years to again reach a normal, trustworthy level. It is not the pendulum itself that is wrong, but the human forces which carried it to one extreme, and, having carried it there, are now powerless to prevent its backward swing.

In the so-called after-the-war reconstruction period the world was under a few Spanish yokes of great productivity and industrial activity. There were legitimate ways to make good, but the world did not stop there. People everywhere again carried the pendulum to one extreme. Everybody rushed into debt, buying right and left on credit, much of it on the installment plan of deferred payments. They kept on doing so until the limit, the saturation point of such buying was reached. The pendulum swung to the left, and now it is swinging to the right. The limit of easy credit, which for many years had been reached, has now been reached. Consequently, purchasing power diminished, died. Industrial production stopped because of lack of purchases. Unemployment grew apace, and as it grew, feeding upon itself, ability to pay the previously accumulated debts disappeared.

In their trouble and worry thousands of people are in a state of mind to question the whole system. They refuse to see that they are themselves responsible, they only did what everybody else was doing. They are asking the question: "What is the cause of this? Therefore, destroy the system and create a new one. The 'system' requires change, reform, improvement. There is an question about that, because people need to be saved from themselves, from their own impulses, from their own selfish desires. But people cannot be saved from their 'mistakes,' or prevented from making mistakes, unless they are to be treated and governed as immature children. And who are the supermen to whom the responsibility of thus disciplining humanity shall be given? Granted, the 'system' calls for change, and, like everything else in this changing world, the 'system' is changing, changing rapidly as a result of the experience of the past and the present, but should it be destroyed and some entirely new and untried theories in government, in finance, in the whole complicated world of economics, including all production, distribution, exchange, whether within a given country, or throughout the world, experimented with?

Would it be wise at this time, when so much confusion of thought prevails, when people everywhere are not capable of that clear, sane vision with which they are usually endowed, when because of their worries they are naturally inclined to swing out blindly, to destroy and abandon so much junk all those policies and institutions which only four or five years ago they approved and supported? Because the pendulum is its backward swing, is for the moment at the extreme left, although it must, just as inevitably, begin to swing again to the right, is that any reason to attempt to tear it from its moorings and seek to establish some new order which would defy the laws of gravity and momentum?

When a person is hurried or used on the one hand, or unduly staid on the other, he is the weakest of all times for him to make important, far-reaching decisions that will affect his future career. When a nation were on the verge of total collapse, when the people are in a state of confusion, when the system is in a state of collapse, for which they are now paying in suffering and war. To make other, and equally important decisions now when they are in the state of collapse, would be equally unwise, equally fatal.

Let the pendulum get back to normal. Not in the rarified air of the mountain-top, nor in the gloom of the valley, but in the air of which can rise permanently reside and survive, should our momentous decisions be made. Let the pendulum swing back to normal. Not in the winter to 100 in the north, but in summer, but the major days of life are not spent in either one extreme or the other, nor do we when the mercury stands at 90 below plan our summer activities, or vice versa. We should plan the life average of our days, not following extremes, but seeking the normal, middle course, and seeking to make that course a highway of life that is broad, and smooth, and pleasant to travel upon, a road in happiness and contentment, based upon a moderate and steady degree of material prosperity, and time for the development and enjoyment of the dear things of life.

Born—Could Not Sleep Tired Out All The Time

Mr. George W. Smith, Birmingham, N.B., writes: "I was so very nervous I could not sleep at night, and felt tired all the time."

A neighbor told me about Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and as she was using them at the time she gave me some to try. I found they were doing me so much good I purchased a box and am now a happy, healthy man.



STONY MOUNTAIN

Britain Must Pay Up

Contented to Let Britain Acknowledge
More Than Other Nations

Fifteen years ago one whole nation was shaking the doctrine of hate. That doctrine of hate is likely to continue in that faith for a couple of generations longer unless a miracle is wrought. Its match arrangement with armament has been the only safe way for England, Britain and her offspring have done a very poor job of the missionary work that has ever been done in the world, and printed and distributed nearly all the Bibles that are in use in the mission fields. Surely it is the will of heaven that her statement should be permitted to preserve her life in the same human and divine way that it has been preserved for a thousand years and more.

Car Traffic in Chicago

Recorded New from Held in Three
Summer Months

More Chicago summed up in a few statistics. Automobile traffic in that city during the three summer months topped the number of cars sold in the metropolis during the same period.

Figures, released by the Chicago Automobile Trade Association, show that 10,100 autos were stolen, as compared to 1,000 cars purchased. Many of the stolen machines were recovered, but only after they had been shipped, the association report points out.

UNABLE TO KNEEL

Neuritis Hampered Her

In writing of the pain and inconvenience she suffered from neuritis this woman tells how she rid herself of it.

"I have been using Kruschen Salt for neuritis, and it certainly has the most wonderful effect. My knees were very painful, and it became almost impossible to kneel. As I do all my own housework, you will appreciate what it means to me. Two months ago I began using Kruschen, and I certainly would not be without a bottle in the house for anything. I consider Kruschen to be worth its weight in 22-carat gold."—G. M. W.

Neuritis, like rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica, is caused by deposits of needle-pointed, sharp, acid crystals, which pierce the nerves and cause those stabbing pains. Kruschen breaks up these deposits of torturing crystals and converts them into a harmless solution, which is promptly removed through the natural channels—the kidneys. And because Kruschen keeps the inside so regular—so free from fermenting waste matter—no such body poisons as uric acid ever get the chance to accumulate again.

Many Chicago Leaders Write

The King of England has decided to not make. He will receive by twenty per cent. the rate of food at Birmingham, used as allotments, thereby benefiting 60 workmen, who now will only have to pay 25 for the acre.

London talks of a new, delicious, charming and healthy. It is unrivaled in its magical effect on the skin. Swiftly absorbed by the tissues, it leaves never a vestige of a skin. Delightfully cool to the skin. Stimulating and invigorating. Softens and makes the hands beautifully white. Subtly fragrant imparts youth and loveliness to the complexion. Persian Balm is the inevitable choice of the woman who cares.

"Blessed" Roger—Thank you, ma'am, for giving me sleep now. Old Lady—Then you are not really blind? Roger—No. At home they gave me the wrong sort. I am deaf and dumb.

Certain morbid conditions must set in the stomach and intestines to encourage worms, and they will not so long as these morbid conditions permit them to. To be rid of them and spare the child suffering, use Miller's Worm Powders. They will correct the digestive irregularities by destroying the worms, conditions favorable to worms will disappear, and the child will have no more suffering from that cause.

In a restaurant, near the river, Mr. President Meyer recalled the fun he had as a boy sliding down hills on his tummy. So you can cross that off the list of ways to relieve.

For treatment of colds, coughs, croup, or gargle, use Douglas's Egyptian Liniment—the quick, sure remedy. Soothes throats and sinuses. Prevents bronchitis attack.

W. H. W. 1930

More mothers each year.. check Colds

2 WAYS or one!



Being an natural treatment, Vicks is rapidly appreciated by mothers because it cures the dreaded "cough" which so often attacks children's delicate throats.

More and more mothers every year turn to the double action of Vicks VapoRub in checking colds, coughs, sore throats and spasmodic croup.

Rubbed on throat and chest at bedtime, Vicks acts through the skin like a plaster. At the same time, its medicated vapors, released by the heat of the body, are inhaled direct to the air-passages.

This double action of Vicks breaks up congestion and eases breathing, thus preventing the night coughs which so often rob both mother and child of peaceful sleep.

VICKS
VapoRub

OVER 26 MILLION JARS USED YEARLY

Bold Up Paying Business

Business Who Lost With Their Money
Lost Nothing

Frank Beebe, a musician of Racine, Wisconsin, lost his job with the advent of the "talkies" and the depression, but he has built up a paying business making head phones. Head phones to head-phones with the aid of a magnifying glass and all are gay and brighter than those turned out by regular manufacturers. He had not had a paid customer until he had a bottle in the house for anything. I consider Kruschen to be worth its weight in 22-carat gold."—G. M. W.

Neuritis, like rheumatism, lumbago, and sciatica, is caused by deposits of needle-pointed, sharp, acid crystals, which pierce the nerves and cause those stabbing pains. Kruschen breaks up these deposits of torturing crystals and converts them into a harmless solution, which is promptly removed through the natural channels—the kidneys. And because Kruschen keeps the inside so regular—so free from fermenting waste matter—no such body poisons as uric acid ever get the chance to accumulate again.

This first method is said to have been made in the 17th century.

Body Guard Vagabond

Londoners were shocked to find that Lady Oxford, better known as Margaret Asquith, was writing advertisement. A full-page ad in several leading London papers bore her endorsement for a furniture company.

Regulate the skin. Every farmer and stock-raiser should keep a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil on hand, not only as a ready remedy for itchy in the family, but because it is a horse and cattle medicine of great potency. As a substitute for sweet oil for horses and cattle affected by colic it far surpasses anything that can be administered.

A cigarette case stolen from F. J. Meider, of Coley Place, Reading, two years ago, was returned to him by post with the cigarette intact.

WHEN 'RUN-DOWN'



The trouble may be the doctor's way of treating that sluggish, "run-down" condition known as Biliousness. It is instead of something just to "have the bowels" the best way better yet. And continue to feel for days after! The real relief comes when the system of all these poisons that cause headache, fatigue, loss of appetite. Get the genuine; look for Phillip's on the wrapper.

Also in tablet form, Phillip's Milk of Magnesia Tablets are how to use at drug stores everywhere. Each tiny tablet is the equivalent of a large amount of genuine Phillip's Milk of Magnesia.

Canadian Banking System And The Way It Functions To Carry On Business Of The Country

By Arthur J. Reynolds, Jr. (Agri-cultural and Industrial Progress)

In the course of my duties for my bank it is my privilege to spend a good deal of time in the territory of our good neighbours in the United States. Over there at present, with one exception, no subject is engaging closer attention than that of banking. A sound banking system is, after all, the backbone of a nation's trade.

In my travels I find that most to our home, our generous southern neighbours admire our banks. And rightly so, for in the period of business flourish through which we have all been passing the Canadian does not even stop to question, let alone admire, how marvelously our banks have stood the strain as compared with those of other countries. Our banking system was grounded partially on principles enunciated originally by a great American, Alexander Hamilton, in 1825. In addition to this we also had the favourable experience of Great Britain to draw upon. I will not go into details of our evolution, but it is sufficient to say that even though it started out on safe principles, it was by no means perfect, and it has taken years of growth and change to produce the good banks we enjoy here today. Our Bank Act, under which we operate, is an elastic piece of legislation, allowing for revision or changes as circumstances indicate their necessity. And even yet we shall go on, each decade's revision of this Bank Act making such alterations or improvements as time or circumstances may deem advisable.

The purpose of a bank is four-fold: to provide a safe place where the public may keep money and valuables; to loan its own money paid in by its shareholders and deposited by the public safety at a profit; to act as an agent for the collection and remittance of money; and to provide the public with a convenient currency in the shape of its own promissory notes intended to circulate as money.

The principle purpose, that of providing a safe place for money and valuables, is really the meaning of "Bank." A modern bank is equipped for the safe-keeping of money, and the bigger the bank the better and more elaborate these arrangements are. Today, through the various devices utilized, the safes and vaults of the modern bank are almost impregnable. In addition to that, you will notice the banker advertising safety deposit boxes. These are really small compartments in a bank's vault, where the individual can store his own papers or valuables privately, maintain his own key, and, in fact, have a small safe of his own for a mere trifling rental. So generally speaking, the safety of a bank from external robbery is pretty well established. However, internal robbery is to be provided against, and there is no money more dangerous than the one within the vaults, and the failure of banks caused by the betrayal of trust or mismanagement by its officers have been often the chief cause of losses. The best protection against this is the character of a bank's staff. In Canada we pick our staffs very carefully. We take young men of about 17 years of age from families of good antecedents, who are trained in the bank's services. They go through a school that touches the high ideals of the profession, and in the formative years are carefully watched and guided by the senior officers. The clerks develop an "esprit de corps" similar to that of a great school or a regiment. In addition to this we have internal inspection by head office officials, double custody of cash and securities, and head office inspection by Government, so that, all told, we also avoid many alarming losses from within our banks.

Now we come to office number two, that of loaning the money paid in to the bank by its shareholders and depositors, to the public safety at a profit. This comprises the chief work of the bank and is really the most arduous and responsible of its duties. The hazards in banking are many. Fraud on the part of its customers, strange to say, is not as prevalent as many people think, but a bad crop, for instance, in Western Canada generally leaves an aftermath of losses, or commercial failures in Eastern Canada do the same thing, so banks have to be very careful in their loans. There is always a big demand for money in good times which is very hard to get in when property declines. Now the Bank Act under which Canadian banks operate, lays down very stringent regulations regarding what a bank can loan upon, and, broadly speaking, a Canadian bank is supposed to supply only liquid capital or commerce. It is deburred from long term loans in the shape of mortgages, property or other real estate investments. Loans of this sort are taken care of by other institutions such as trust companies, insurance companies and the like. . . . The

branches of the bank loan their money in various ways. For instance, a branch finances a lumberman to take out rough lumber and manufacture it, and he pays back when he sells it. The textile manufacturer is financed to buy his raw wool. He pays when it is marketed in the form of yarn. The farmer is financed for his spring expenses, he pays from his crop in the fall. In fact, any industry that buys and sells for a quick turnover can be readily financed by the bank, provided, of course, that the industry is in good shape.

There is no job so hard on a commercial banker as the loaning of trust funds, and possibly no feature gives rise to so much criticism on behalf of the public because it is very difficult to reserve the question of honest nature from a thing so vital as this. Of course, it is the inevitable experience that money is easy to get during prosperous times, and in periods of depression a good many chickens come home to roost. In spite of criticisms that have been sometimes made regarding Canadian banks, I might emphatically state that in our system branch managers are usually given enough latitude in loaning to suit their communities. In the case of larger loans, far from being a detriment to have to refer them to head office, it is really an advantage and a safeguard to the depositor's money, because the local manager has the opportunity of getting the broader experience of a trained staff of experts in his head office to clear him away from pitfalls he might easily enter into otherwise. If a loan is sound it is pretty sure to be authorized. A high banking authority speaking on the subject recently, stated that 95% of the loans of Canadian banks are made by the branch managers. Under the individual bank system of loaning, while the argument has been advanced that as the bankers are all local and the directorate of the bank are all local, they have local interests very closely at heart, I would ask — Is this not in itself a very great weakness? Does it not lead to money being loaned, possibly through ties of friendship, blood relations, local pride or sympathy, instead of on recognized economic grounds?

The first requisite of a credit in the eyes of a banker, in my opinion, is a good character; ability to pay comes second.

The third function, to act as agent for the collection and remittance of money, is one with which the public is only partially acquainted. You see on bank advertisements that drafts, money orders and travellers' cheques are sold. A bank draft is used when remitting fairly large amounts, say, over \$100. Another type of bank draft is that which the merchant uses to draw on his customer in another place for payment of goods shipped. This is one of the collection services of the bank which is used very freely by wholesalers and manufacturers. Besides this, the bank will also act as collection agent for mortgage payments, agreements of sale, and, in fact, will collect almost anything that can be so effected without the use of legal means.

The fourth purpose, that of providing the public with a convenient currency, is one that is generally known but vaguely. Years ago, payments for the exchange of commodities were made in merchandise. For instance, in Biblical times, one man would buy corn in bulk from his neighbour, and he would pay for it by sending his neighbor back some cattle. Later on, when gold became one of the precious possessions as a medium of exchange, so many ounces of gold were used in payment of merchandise. This was also an unhappy medium because of the difficulty of weighing it properly, and also danger of robbery when carrying it. Also, it was cumbersome. Eventually, after many false starts and failures, a system was evolved whereby the banks issued, on today, their own notes freely in the public, which took them, knowing that the bank notes were secured beyond any doubt with the Government and that these notes were redeemable any time on demand. Bank notes are in multiples of five dollars, can be loaned in Canada to the extent of the bank's paid-up capital, and temporarily exceed this if needed. They are the first charge on the whole assets of a bank. Each bank pays in an amount to the Government equal to five per cent. of its circulation as additional security, and backed that there is the double liability of the shareholders. I will not go into the technicalities of the matter further, but will content myself with saying that bank notes in Canada are a very satisfactory currency.

One of the chief differences between the Canadian bank and that of our American friends is that we use the branch bank system, a system of large, strong banks, few in number, but with branches reaching out over the whole country. This method enables Canada to have strong banks in towns, and hamlets, even, that could never otherwise have a bank at all. A village of 500 population has a

good a banking service at a city of the same number of thousands. It enables money to be automatically transferred to localities where funds are scarce from places where there is a surplus. It enables us to carry financially weaker portions of the country over their difficulties by nursing them along towards recovery. I feel certain that, were we not operating under the branch system in Canada, in the past two years while prices in certain parts of Canada would be bankrupt today.

I believe that the reasons for our satisfactory banking experience in Canada are due largely to adequate capitalization, liquidity of loans, proper internal and external inspection and audit, and the branch banking system.

One More Question

Prohibition Forbidden At Thought Of Showing a Fly

Warden, spare that fly. That became the cry of Doukhobor women in the Nelson jail recently when they observed, to their horror, that the rooms of their dormitory and cohabitation were being equipped with flypaper. For Doukhobors literally would not harm a fly!

Taking life in any form or even employing animals in any kind of service is contrary to the principles of the Sons of Freedom Doukhobor cult. That explains why their women work in the fields like draught animals, leading ploughs and wagons. That explains why they never eat meat and why they refuse to use leather for any purpose.

When several more Doukhobor boys arrived at the Industrial School at Coquitlam to remain there during the incarceration of their parents they were rather shy. They refused to wear leather boots, but finally were persuaded to do so.

The protest against flypaper was one of several grievances voiced by the Doukhobor women, but the flypaper has not been removed.

Valuable To Fishers

A new radio apparatus has been designed to permit sending of facsimile weather maps from land weather bureau to ships at sea. Maps 8 1/2 by 11 1/2 inches may be sent in 25 minutes, giving officers of ships a detailed picture of weather conditions on the entire ocean.

In a recent month nearly 2,000,000 tons of coal and lignite were mined in Germany.

India has lost less than 50,000 miles of surface roads to 20,000 miles of railway.

There are 260 rooms in Buckingham Palace.

Canada's 1932 Arctic Patrol Returns After A Successful Expedition To Northern Posts

Canada's 1932 expedition to the northern islands of the Arctic archipelago has returned after a 74-day voyage on the E.S. Ungava. In many respects this year's patrol under the direction of the Department of the Interior, was outstanding among the voyages of recent years to the Far North. In order to effect the greatest economy in cost the Department utilized one of the Hudson's Bay Company's ships on its voyage to the various trading posts, the usual itinerary being extended to enable visits to be made to the Government posts on the far northern islands.

Altogether twenty-five sails were made during the 8,000 mile voyage. Beginning at Montreal on July 9, the "Ungava" made its next stop at Cartwright on the Labrador coast completing the 1,600 miles on the 14th. From there the boat proceeded to Port Burwell at the entrance to Hudson Strait, crossed the Strait to Lake Harbour on the southern shore of Baffin Island, crossed the Strait to Wainwright Bay, moved westward to Sukkut West and Wainwright, and then swung into the bay for calls at Cape Smith and Port Harrison on the eastern shore of the bay. At Port Harrison the farthest south point of the voyage was reached and incidentally the highest temperature of the voyage was experienced when the thermometer rose to 45 degrees.

Turning northward a call was made at Southampton Island, the boat returning to Wainwright, and then pushing on to Dorset on Baffin Island. Lake Harbour and Burwell each received a second visit before the boat was headed for Davis Strait and Baffin Bay. Pangnirtung, River Clyde, and Pond Inlet, Baffin Island; Craig Harbour, Ellesmere Island; Dundas Harbour, Devon Island; and Godhavn, Greenland, were also visited during the circuit of the northern loop of the itinerary. The visit to Godhavn was the annual "good will" call at the seat of Danish local government when courtesies were exchanged.

In the course of this year's patrol ample opportunity was given members of the Government expedition to make extensive inspections of each of the posts visited. Major D. L. McKend, of the Department of the Interior, Officer in Charge of the expedition, made a personal visit to the various posts and stations at each of

the ports of call in the archipelago, taking a census of the inhabitants and surveying health, wild life, and general living conditions. Dr. John R. Douglas, of the Department of Fisheries and National Health, held clinics at each of the northern posts and prescribed treatment whenever necessary. He reported that he was struck with the healthy conditions prevailing among the native and white inhabitants of the various posts, there having been no serious outbreaks of disease during the past year. In an effort to limit the heavy imports being made among Eskimo dogs by sickness, Dr. J. R. West, Pathologist of the Health of Animals Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, inoculated dogs at all the posts. Mr. Garnet A. Wootton, M.A., who acted as Secretary to the officer in charge, and historian of the expedition, in addition to his regular duties, made observations of the solar eclipse of August 21 while the ship was approximately in latitude 75 degrees north, about five miles off Cape Smith, Ellesmere Island. This was the most northerly point reached by the patrol. He also made a study of the aurora borealis and experimented with short wave radio equipment, gaining much valuable information. Inspector T. V. Gaudy-Watson, in charge of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police party, inspected the various detachments and superintended the changes of personnel at the various posts. Captain T. F. Smith was Ship's Master and his crew consisted of thirty-five officers and men.

Unusual ice and weather conditions prevailed particularly during the more northerly part of the voyage. The ice moved out from Pond Inlet Harbour, Baffin Island, on August 14, two weeks later than in previous years and six inches of snow fell at River Clyde, Baffin Island, on August 24, the day on which the expedition arrived. Several severe storms occurred but fortunately no one was seriously injured. The ice was in part, heavy ice was not with and large pans, which had not moved out this year, barred the way to Beche Peninsula, the most easterly point on the patrol. For fourteen hours the ship was immobilized in Smith Sound in an effort to find an opening in the barrier but without success. The coldest weather experienced during the voyage prevailed during this period when the mercury dropped to 26 degrees above zero. This freezing temperature added to the dangers of being caught in the ice and the ship was forced to retreat to Craig Harbour on the southern shore of the island where the supplies and mail for Beche Peninsula detachment were landed.

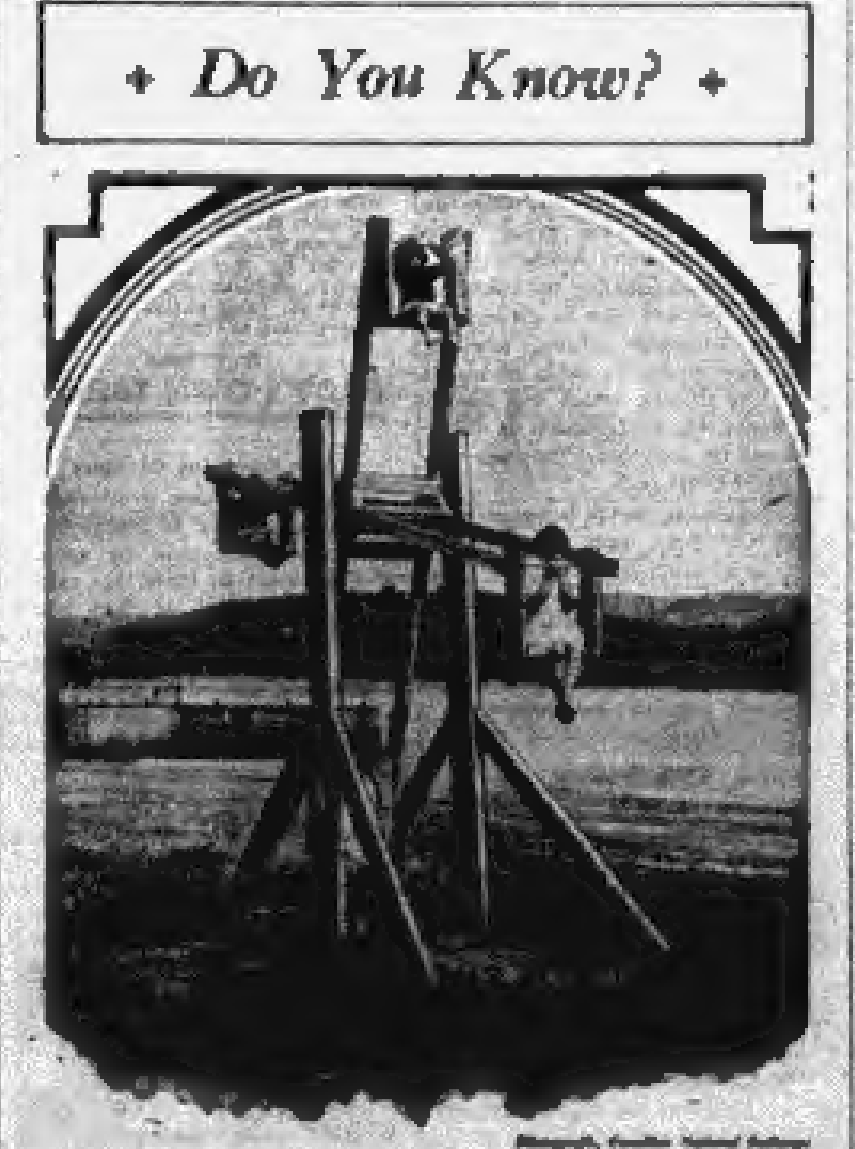
Conditions in the Far North as regards the natives were reported as very satisfactory. During the trip which included calls at the principal ports in an area extending roughly 1,300 miles north and south and 700 miles east and west, contact was made with approximately 3,000 natives or more than half the Eskimo population of the Northwest Territories. The medical men on the expedition conducted a survey of the population and found that the natives had been singularly free from disease during 1931-32. The year with an average one for the number of deaths taken, for leprosy and other wild life being fairly plentiful. There were few cases of destitution, the natives as a rule being well supplied with the necessities of life.

Ship By His Record

George Farwell, of Millbrook, who helped shoot Abraham Lincoln in 1860, voted his 10th United States Presidential ballot on November 3, ninety-four, he said, is a good voting age. A fellow knows pretty well "what's what" by then. He voted for Hoover this time, he said, and thereby lost about a 20-year-old member of a ship voting the Republican ticket.

British reported in London, in a short week collected 200,000 and 200,000.

England has 2,000,000 inhabitants between the ages of 20 and 25.



Shanghai, Southern National Railway. Station in Southern China where a stream is something that is only a road about and a railway is placed on a platform, station, overpass, and so on of the enjoyment that is common to those who live in the city. Chinese-made merry-go-rounds are also seen right up to the city. In Shanghai, the only Perry street within a hundred miles. You see it above.



*If you "roll your own", use
Ogden's fine cut
and Character cigarette paper.*

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993
1990	1990	1991	1992	1993

LABORATORIES (WESTING)
224-A 7th Ave. South Chicago

PRINCE GIVEN WARM WELCOME IN N. IRELAND

Belfast, Northern Ireland.—On the eve of his arrival in Belfast and the surrounding countryside turned out in record numbers to give the Prince of Wales an unprecedented welcome when he set foot on Irish soil for the first time—a welcome that overshadowed a display of bad temper by objecting nationalists.

When the prince arrived in the harbor a group of boisterous "patriotic" nationalists gathered around. Disobedient youths waved flags and sang up such cheers that the rest of the 21-gun salute from two warships scarcely drowned them out.

Butter, an effort that might have had dire consequences was made to prevent youngsters from coming to Belfast to see the prince, sending good natured, take part in a five-mile parade to Stormont where he dedicated the new northern Ireland Parliament Buildings.

Long sections of the railroad between Kells, County Meath, in the Free State, and Belfast, were torn up, and other parts of the road were closed. Bells also were rung up in the vicinity of Carrick, also in the Free State.

At one end of the train in the train were placed sections reading: "Ireland belongs to the Irish, both north and south." Red flags were placed at points where the rails were broken.

The Prince, wearing the uniform of a colonel of the Irish Guards, was welcomed by the Duke of Abercorn, Governor of Ulster, Viscount Craigavon, the Prime Minister, and Sir R. Dawson Bates, secretary for home affairs. Then he stopped where could with cheering.

Of the 12,000 men on guard along the five mile route to Stormont, 4,000 were armed soldiers and police and 8,000 were volunteer Orangemen.

The Prince received the heroic part played by Ulster in the World War when he made his speech of dedication.

"It is my father's earnest prayer," he said, "that you will meet all of these difficulties which confront the north as well as your own special problems with the courage, tenacity, loyalty and devotion which has always characterized the men of northern Ireland and made them famous in the annals of the empire."

Thief Drops Load

Jewelry Taken From Bedroom in Vancouver, B.C.—"Was my first and last," the thief probably murmured as he left his night's rest.

He made a clean get-away with \$1,500 worth of jewelry from the home of Mrs. G. M. Hughes, taking the dresser drawer in which it was concealed. He even contrived to lock the door and hurried away to the safety of his hide-out he hoped to find again over his head.

The dresser was empty.

The discovery came Wednesday when the jewelry was found in an adjoining yard from the home from which it was stolen. The thief had dropped it as he hurriedly guarded the worthless dresser in the course of his post-Olympic effort.

Grain Shipped Through Montreal.

Saint John, N.B.—A million bushels of grain are moving toward the shipyard through this port early in December. It has already been purchased for shipment via Saint John. It was announced by Harbor Commissioner Thomas Neale on his return from Montreal, where he interviewed railway and steamship officials and some of the leading shippers.

Loan Is Subscribed.

Montreal, Que.—Beyond confirming the statement by Hon. R. H. Stedman, Minister of Finance, that the new Dominion loan of \$60,000,000 had been fully subscribed, the central campaign committee here had no information to offer. Until all the applications had been tallied up it would not be possible to state the extent of the over-subscription.

W. M. 17 1939

Russia's Food Problem Is Becoming Serious

People Are Now Starving in Most Starving Regions

Moscow, Russia.—On the eve of the completion of the five-year plan—which is being ended in four years—Soviet Russia is struggling with the old and difficult problem of food for its people.

The food situation is being to be one of the chief problems of the second five-year plan, now in the process of drafting. Russians are subsisting on most stringent rationing.

There is a serious shortage of such commodities as wheat, sugar and butter. In the second plan, by all indications, greater emphasis than ever will be placed on the improvement of general living standards.

Although the state of the country's food supply is admittedly bad—some Russians say it is worse than in 1928, when the five-year plan started—so far as are available here to hear and dire predictions heard abroad of widespread suffering this winter. On the contrary, the 1933 harvest is expected to meet present harsh conditions in some extent.

The country failed last year to achieve planned increases in industrial production, but 1933 will record appreciable increases over the previous year.

Exports Increased

Wheat Shipments, Great Exports For Month Of October

Ottawa, Ont.—Exports to foreign countries increased by \$1,000,178 during October, according to figures released by the Department of National Revenue.

The increase, compared with the figures for October, 1931, occurred chiefly in exports of wheat, the volume of which was more than double that of the same month last year.

Last month's exports had a value of \$64,624,000, as against \$28,577,517 for October, 1931. Re-exports were \$204,279 compared with \$604,000 for the same month last year.

A heavy decline in imports from \$45,923,873 in October a year ago to \$17,542,298 last month, boosted Canada's export balance to \$18,071,600.

Total trade for the month under review had a value of \$84,244,000, as against \$281,000,971 for October, 1931.

Unemployed Spectre

600,000 Men, Women and Children Searching Relief In Canada

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada has 600,000 men, women and children requiring relief, Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labor, announced in the House of Commons.

Of the total number mentioned, said Mr. Gordon, it was estimated that 144,000 were people who had not worked very steadily since 1919. Another 100,000 were what were known as transients, 60 per cent. of whom were recent arrivals in Canada.

Income Tax Collections

Income Is Shown in Figures Issued At Ottawa

Ottawa, Ont.—An increase of \$400,000 in income tax collections is shown in the figures issued by the Department of National Revenue. The total for October, 1931, was \$250,445, and for last month \$2,254,000.

For the seven months of the fiscal year income tax collections have increased by \$8,328,000 over the same period last year. Total collections were \$68,544,512 in the 1931 period and \$62,372,512 this year.

Parade Longer Hours

Montreal, Que.—Longer working hours—"a 12 or 14-hour day of labor"—were suggested by Stanley Leveson, former president of the Canadian Bankers' Association and General Manager of La Banque Canadienne Nationale, addressing the Purchasing Agents' Association here.

No Report Received

Ottawa, Ont.—Department of Justice has received no report from the investigation into the recent riots at Portsmouth penitentiary, Hon. Hugh Guthrie told the House of Commons.

Barrow Plans



Antony M. Morgan, business man of Cardiff, Wales, whose engagement to Miss Elizabeth Morrow, eldest daughter of the late Senator Dwight Morrow, was recently announced. Miss Morrow met her fiancé while visiting London with her father in 1930.

Policy Unchanged

United Administration For West Is Discussed At Ottawa

Ottawa, Ont.—Details of unemployed relief administration in Manitoba and Saskatchewan were discussed when Hon. M. A. MacPherson, provincial treasurer of Saskatchewan, and Hon. Eben MacPherson, provincial treasurer of Manitoba, conferred with Harry Stanford, director of unemployment relief for Canada.

The meeting followed a conference with Hon. W. A. Gordon, Minister of Labor, last night, when Hon. George Mealy, Minister of Agriculture for Alberta, was also present.

No change in the general policy governing relief in western Canada was decided upon, it is understood.

Death Of Major Sifton

Secretary-Treasurer Of Winnipeg Free Press Passes In Toronto

Toronto, Ont.—John Wright Sifton, secretary-treasurer of the Winnipeg Free Press, died November 15.

Mr. Sifton, who was 60 years old, had lived in Toronto for some time following a long holiday in the southern United States. He died after a long illness, although his condition did not become critical until a few weeks ago.

Mrs. Sifton, who was formerly Miss Grace Christine Bell, Montreal, survives.

No Record Seen

Manchester, Eng.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce believes restrictions in the Canadian tariff already mentioned are unlikely to enable British cotton, artificial silk and textile exporters appreciably to increase their trade.

Figure Tariff Changes

Members Of Parliament Pledge To Study Of Higher Tariff Schedules Ottawa, Ont.—Sixty members of parliament reached for pencils and scratch pads when discussing changes in the Canadian tariff resulting from the Anglo-Canadian trade treaty.

Liberals were in an impatient mood, wanting to know in what level the exchange dumping duties, duties duties and other tax would elevate tariff items specified in the agreement. R. J. Young (Lib., Winnipeg), and senior free-trader, said a 10 per cent. tariff against British-made linens would be 47 per cent. when the extra imports were added. United States linens would be paid 20 per cent.

Pencils and paper appeared on the desks. Members began involved calculations, most of them giving up in disgust when the review of higher tariff schedules was reached.

Teeth To Be Spanked

Attorney-General Orders Punishment For The Orphan

Victoria, B.C.—British Columbia justice who think it is smart to drink in beer parlors will be punished by the good old-fashioned method used by fathers of the last generation in the west.

They will be spanked in the place provided by nature for such correction, under arrangements instituted by the attorney-general's department.

This interesting new punishment, designed to chastise boys, without sending them with criminals to jail, was devised by Attorney-General R. H. Pender when he was called on to review the case of two Kamloops youngsters. They were convicted of taking a pair of girls to the town of Chase and drinking beer in a beer parlor there, although they were minors and not entitled to enter such premises.

Winter Fair Winners

Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba Show In Heats

Toronto, Ont.—James Whitehead, grower, of Saskatoon, scored a double victory at the Royal Winter Fair as judge of grain exhibits got under way.

In the grain is observed section, Whitehead won with his sample of wheat and also took first place in the barley division. Cattle award went to Carl Schmitz of Oshawa, Ont.

The entry of Patrick Han, Winnipeg, "Warrior," was declared champion gelding, with reserve going to "Martin," owned by Orlan Brothers, London, Saskatchewan.

"Buddy," owned by Jack Long, Delroy, Alberta, won the Clydesdale gelding special and "Martin," owned by Orlan Brothers, the Belgian special.

EMERALD ADMIRAL WINS AT BRIGHT



The wedding of Admiral Sir George Blyden and Margaret Blyden was recorded by our press photographer as the couple left St. Margaret's Church, in England. The bridegroom who is eighty years of age, entered the British Navy in 1885 and retired in 1925, during which time he held several important appointments, including Naval A.D.C. to the King in 1925. He was second in command of the Atlantic Fleet in 1924-7 and Second Sea Lord in 1927-32.

EVOLVE PLAN IN EUROPE TO AID UNEMPLOYMENT

Paris, France.—The creation of an economic consortium by Great Britain, France and Germany which is designed to assist in the return of prosperity and in coping with the unemployed problem, was announced by Raymond Patenotre, who will be in charge of its operations.

"We foresee," said M. Patenotre, "a return of prosperity by the natural process of the development of industrialization."

"The unemployed in the smaller depressed countries will be given work, while the jobs in the larger countries will be relieved by the operation of factories."

The plan was described as a combination of French capital and German industry, with guarantees covering the subjects of insurance, security and non-competition.

The first project of the consortium will be the offer of a loan of 17,000,000,000 francs (currently \$68,100,000) for the electrification of railways in Poland, Roumania, Iraq and Portugal.

The Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune said France and Great Britain would provide 40 per cent of this loan each, and Germany would furnish 20 per cent.

The consortium will consist of three syndicates—France-German, French-English, British, French and German bankers, and a Franco-German syndicate designed to carry out recommendations of the banking group in the electrification projects.

M. Patenotre said the organization was purely an economic agreement.

New Duties Now Effective

Ottawa Trade Agreements Now Law In Britain

London, Eng.—The Ottawa agreements bill implementing the United Kingdom's new trade pact with the Dominions has become law. New duties set out in the bill became effective at midnight, November 15, replacing those of the Import Duties Act passed last year.

The bill was given third reading by the House of Lords and immediately afterwards obtained royal assent by proclamation.

Meanwhile a treasury order was issued extending, without interrupting, general customs preferences and special tariffs imposed under the Import Duties Act. Another order made the Ottawa preferences effective. Had no agreements been reached at Ottawa the preferences would have lapsed November 15.

The treasury order maintained preferences on goods from all countries of the British Empire with the exception of the Irish Free State, which failed to conclude an agreement with the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

Remaining provisions of the Ottawa Agreements Act, brought into force at once, concern powers and duties of the treasury and the board of trade which regulate no further action.

Preference For Canadian Ports

Will Be Used Whenever Possible For Overseas Wheat Shipments

Winnipeg, Man.—All things being equal, traders exporters of grain will continue to use Canadian Atlantic and Pacific ports for the movement of wheat to the United Kingdom.

Leading grain shippers interviewed by the Canadian Press stated that wherever possible Canadian ports were given the preference in handling Canadian grain for shipment overseas.

May Be Used Under New Law

Victoria, B.C.—Possibility of reopening the Ladysmith railway to handle the copper ore from the Ladysmith mine on Kootenay Island, as well as to handle three million tons of ore under the British preference and other provisions operating, was under discussion by members of the government.

Stony Plain Sun.

Published Every Thursday at The
Sun Office, Stony Plain.

Thursday, Nov. 24, 1932.

Advertising Rates:

Display, 40 cents per column inch;
plate, 75c per column inch.
Readers in Local, 15c line.

Coughs and Sneezes.

A person is guilty of criminal negligence if he, thru his actions, endangers the lives of others. Almost daily we are shocked to read the results of such carelessness on the part of motorists.

If you want to learn of the results of thoughtlessness of those who cough and sneeze carelessly, you must look thru the hospital wards and death notices.

The "open-faced" sneezer, the person who sprays his surroundings with his sneezes and his coughs, is much more dangerous than the careless motorist. He is guilty of an assault on all those near him. He is a source of danger to those because of the germs-laden secretions which he throws out all around him.

Many diseases are present in the nose and throat; when we cough or sneeze, the particles which we expel by these actions carry with them some of these germs. The spray is germ laden and it scatters around for several feet.

The whole danger can be overcome. If the nose and mouth are covered with a handkerchief during the cough or sneeze, no danger exists.

Co-operation Is the Cure.

Modern life drifts daily away from the old individualism towards a new groupism, says a writer in "The Cowbell." Our civilization faces a profound change in its economic functioning.

Agriculture of all enterprises has been the most stubborn stronghold of individualism. The farmer has been by temperament and tradition an individualist. He is suffering, today, the fate of the individualist in a corporate age. He is too much addicted to playing a lone hand at a time when business men, industrialists and bankers are operating thru group action. Factories, utilities, railways, banks, stores, theaters, all bend toward larger and larger operating units thru mergers and syndication.

On the other hand, the farmer's individualism is hampering him in all phases of his enterprise. The farmer's individualism is hampering him in marketing.

The distributive system is based on highly organized corporate action. The farmer playing a lone hand will lose out in the market place even tho he be comparatively successful as a producer.

The Economist was Rethored

We found an economist the other day, says an exchange. He was sitting in a dark corner of a cafe, drinking tea, and looking very lonely and discontent. "What is the trouble, old man?" we asked, encouragingly. "Are you finding the question raised by the depression too hard for you?" He looked up slowly and answered: "No, no, the question doesn't bother me much; it's the answers that have got me on the merry-go-round."

Hansen's Corners.

The big game hunters have started to arrive home. One party, just in, brought two big moose and a grizzly. A D McDonald-H Summerfield were the lucky ones.

At the recent Convention in Stony Plain Mr Erickson delivered a very able address, in which he is said to have demanded the resignation of Premier Bennett.

A branch of the Co-operative Commonwealth Society is expected to start up soon at the Corners.

Don't forget the Oldtimers' dance in the schoolhouse Nov. 28th.

The recent heavy snowfall has made the sledding fairly good.

Another big hunter, Mr J A Young, has just returned with a big moose.

Some disappointment is felt by local politicians that the promised big political meeting has not been pulled off; and the prospects now look pretty slim for same.

Brightbank News

The U.F.A. whist drive recently held here, was a great success.

Mr Hy Summerfield and A McDonald returned from the moose hunt with 2 fine young bulls, 1 being extra large for a 4-pointer; 1 small sized grizzly also was shot.

Mr N Kroze and W McDonald also returned from a big game hunt with 2 moose and 1 cow buck.

All hands here are going over to the Community dance at Holborn tomorrow night, the 25th.

Mr H Stirling has returned from Jasper.

The Farmer Absorbs the Loss

As wheat prices go down, the producers of Western Canada lose 4 million dollars for each 10 drop, and the country buying power based on that, according to a grain expert at Winnipeg. The whole of this loss is borne by the farmer. The charges of the elevator companies and railways remain constant, no matter what the price of wheat is. The big crop of 400,000,000 bu. has benefited the elevator companies and the railways, because of the volume increase for them to handle.

But the farmer alone has to absorb the loss in price, and as a result will not have the money to use this season that had been anticipated.

New Postage Stamps.

Canadian postage stamps in a new design and bearing the portrait of King George V, will be issued next week in 6 denominations—1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 10. Advance supplies are now being forwarded to the postoffice in the nine thousand Canada.

The Centipede Porter.

The young wife went into the meat shop. "I bought three or four hams here a month ago," she said, "and they were bad. Have you any more of them?"

"Yes, ma'am," replied Butch, "there's ten of those hams hanging there now."

"Well, if they're all off the same pig, I'll take three of them," she said.

Tip to Test-testers!

Now that an apartment dweller has been found for operating his radio receiving set late at night to the annoyance of neighbors, the motorist who unfortunately blows his horn may expect to receive official attention if he persists. Even the mildest of warning signals can be made to sound most offensive in the hands of a rude and impatient person. But what is there in the law to control the blowing of automobile horns? The Highway and Traffic Act contains the following provision: "A person having the control or charge of a motor vehicle shall not sound any bell, horn, or signaling device so as to make an unreasonable noise". Therefore don't be "unreasonable".

Notice!

Under the auspices of the Ladies Aid of United Church a chicken supper and bazaar will be held in the church on Sat. Nov. 26. Bazaar opens 2 p.m.

The first of the Christmas season school entertainment has been dated. Tecumseh & Holborn pupils will gather in the Hall Friday Evg. Dec. 23rd.

BUTTER AND EGGS WANTED at The Royal Cafe.

DR. R. A. WAITON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office and Residence, 1st St. W.
Opp. Town Hall. Phone 1.

G. J. BRYAN, B. A., LL. B.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR,
NOTARY PUBLIC,
Successor to the late F. W. Leidy.
STONY PLAIN.

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DENTAL SURGEON,
Cor. 45 St. & 113 Av., Edmonton
Phone 73174.
At Stony Plain on Fridays, all day.

Child Protection.

For \$1.00 per year the General Accident Assurance Company of Canada will insure a school child for any out of pocket expense in connection with an accident, whether it be Hospital, Nurse, X-Ray, Dentist or Doctor's Bills we will pay them up to \$100.00.

Here is the application—
I hereby make application to THE GENERAL ACCIDENT ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA for the undersigned to be included in the School Group Policy, the inclusion to be based upon the following statement of facts which I declare to be true and correct:—

FULL NAME:

AGE:

ADDRESS:

FED:

I declare that he (or she) is in good health and free from all physical defect or deformity, his (or her) hearing and vision are not impaired and he (or she) is not lame, maimed or deformed, except as follows:

.....

DATED:

SIGNATURE:

Father, Mother or Guardian

POLICY NO.

Sign and deliver or mail this application today to:

GEO. J. BRYAN, AGENT,
Stony Plain, Alberta.

.....

Cockerels For Sale.

White Rock Cockerels for sale. \$1.00 each at the Agri-Trading Station. G. H. Kappert.

Wanted, Logs of Park Royal Cafe.

For Sale—Text Books for Public and High Schools; some slightly used. Apply Sun Office.

RADIO'S NEW TRIUMPH.

"The Magic Dial."

New Stewart-Warner 11 Tube Duo Superheterodyne Short & Long Wave Sets with Automatic Tone Control and New Type Twin Speakers.

All the World on a Single Dial.

Stewart Warner Radio.
STONY PLAIN HARDWARE.

**A DASHING
NEW SIX ...
A BRILLIANT
NEW
STRAIGHT
EIGHT**

**Today's
Great
Values**



PRODUCED IN CANADA

A 74-horsepower Six—an 87-horsepower Eight—Rearview, Sound-proofed Fisher Bodies—Ride Regular—Free Wheeling—Improved Synchro-Mesh Transmission—Engine Decarbonizer—Fuel Automatic Choke—and many other ultra-value features.

Sommerfield & Mayer,
STONY PLAIN, Alberta.

OLDSMOBILE 6 and 8

TRAVEL this WINTER



to
**EASTERN CANADA-PACIFIC COAST
CENTRAL UNITED STATES**

Plan now to holiday this winter. Excursion fares to many points in Canada and the Central United States commencing December assure a pleasant trip at minimum expense. Enquire now for full particulars from your local Canadian National Agent or write:

J. HABEL, B.P.A., Edmonton, Alta.

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Each Spoonful
Means
Health Insurance
Take regularly

**SCOTT'S
EMULSION**



of Norwegian
Cod Liver Oil
Builds Resistance
Easy to Digest

HEART OF THE NORTH

WILLIAM
BYRON
BOWEN

(1939 Series)

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CHAPTER I

The Battle

Father Chervy, leaning against the rail of the "Midnight Star," suddenly straightened up, stiff with shock, and stared incredulously at the six men.

For moments he could not believe he actually was witnessing a robbery. Here in this Canadian Northwest where robbery was rare and futile, here on the mighty Mackenzie where river boats time and again carried unguarded cargoes of half a million in furs and gold, a brazen daylight attack upon a big steamer was simply unthinkable.

A few minutes ago the six men in a pair of black-bark canoes had slipped out of the tributary river, the Big Alouka, and hailed the steamer as though they were merely beggars or a trading party wanting passage up north. A ladder was innocently let down for them, and they had come aboard, taking a complete advantage of the friendly, accommodating spirit extended from man to man in this North country.

Now, under the leadership of a huge red-bearded fellow, they stood on a pile of deck cargo and barrels, watching each way. With repeating

rifles slung in their hands, they looked up and down the river.

Father Chervy, quickly recovering from his shock, stared sharply at the six men, trying to identify them. One was a 'breed, the other five were nondescript whites. All of them were unknown to him.

While he was wondering what their next move would be, a girl among the passengers suddenly cried out:

"Shoo! They're heading for us—"

To help the people aboard the "Midnight Star" the girl's cry was a first warning of the danger. Whirling, the passengers stood transfixed, staring at the six vicious strangers who had then moved.

Fearful of bloodshed, Father Chervy glanced around at the crowd. Realizing that a fight would turn the deck into a shambles, he prayed that somehow, by quick thinking, he could avert a battle.

There were conversations then among those fifty on deck; but only one man had the quiet deadly courage to draw a long belt-gun against six rifles.

He was Jimmy Montgomery, mate of the steamer.

Crouched beside a hole of ventilation, Jimmy had been peering out things when to his four-year-old daughter. At the cry he glanced up, saw the bandits, understood instantly; and his face hardened. He was Mount-ed-trained, Jimmy was—seven years with the scarlet-and-gold Mounties of the North. Stealing his baby girl behind the wall paper, he whispered, "Lie down, sweet; keep down, down," and ran to his feet.

His first bullet, fired from the hip, sang between the bandits and whanged into the place beyond. His second landed the happy steamer from a bandit's hand. His third was never fired. A savage spoke cut sharply. Jimmy grabbed at his breast, his revolver dropped to the floor, he swung a moment, then sank down, shot cleanly through the heart.

Father Chervy heard a muffled crying among the crowd; heard the shuffling of feet, the half-hysterical sobbing of women, the snarling snarl of men. Out of the corner of his eye he saw men glancing at one another, waiting for one of their number to raise the long yells; and he realized that this episode, swirling matter was the prelude of a concerted raid.

The bandits realized it, too. It was plain to Father Chervy that they had not bargained on a battle, and were covering at the prospect of rifle talk. But there was no retreating now; they would be forced to fight. In a flash of thought he visioned this deck as it would be a few moments hence; the criminals, rifle-wielders, shooting from cover of the cargo piles; the blood-spattered promenade, with women and children caught in that swirl of death.

In the next instant Father Chervy saw how he might stop the slaughter.

Stepping forward from the rail, he uplifted his arm to draw the open and attention of the bandits. Obvious to personal danger, thinking only of the innocent lives he might save, Father Chervy walked up close, closer, till the criminals could have touched him with their guns. With his rifle raised or his black robe and hat had power over those rifles, for the machine moved aside from him.

"Don't shoot again," he said quietly, to one with authority. "You have killed a man. You have murdered." The dark-faced bandit who had fired the shot looked before him, slowly coming back, and turned his eyes away from Father Chervy's.

"I was compelled to kill him. He should not have interfered with us."

Father Chervy stepped on Jimmy's justification of a brutal killing. Turning away from the bandits, he faced the crowd. Steady, clear, his voice rang:

"Men! Don't stir! Don't make a shambles of this deck. There's nothing ahead but death as precious as the lives that would be lost. Let them take what they want and go peacefully."

His appeal fell on deaf ears. A shrill wailing voice was gathering.

Jimmy Montgomery, known and loved all along the Mackenzie, lay motionless there on the deck. . . . These killers were going to pay for that brazen crime.

The snarling voice rose again; the wailing grewled softly; heads crept down and stood upon belt-gun butts.

It was the bandit leader who de-

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put the rifle, who stopped it dead short at one stroke. Bringing his gun at a young schoolmistress, Margaret Fournier, one of the passengers, he ordered her, "Step up here, sister; step up close;" and when she obeyed him, wild-eyed with terror, he snatched his weapon with an unskillful snarl and pointed it at her breast.

His voice rose as that the white death loomed.

"How dare! You can't get me where I can't get her! First move I see made with a gun, I'll give her what that gun there on the hands just got!"

Without turning or moving his rifle from the girl, he took two of his men:

"Andie, you and John go below. Sit the deck. Don't let any one pass, too, good men, six or seven hundred pounds—motion, snarl, dark too. You know what's right and wrong."

The two bandits stepped down and about one of the crew and made him take them down the companionway. Coming up presently, they bowed their heads into the two black-bark chairs that backed against the side of the steamer.

As though every man should realize that the bandits held the whip-hand, that no one dared stir, that rebellion must come from elsewhere, a whisper started, spontaneously, from a distant point at star:

"Shoo! Alan Baker! Shoo! Alan Baker!"

This whisper went from daughter to daughter, from group to group; and men smiled grimly as they heard the more mention of a man's name:

"Shoo! Shoo! Alan Baker—of Fort Macleod."

Andie of the bandits protested by that rifle pointing at Margaret Fournier's breast, snatched badly out among the passengers; and snatching a few men, he went from boat to boat on deck, snatching their first rifles so that there could be no pursuit, no retaliation. If the two men could only get out of rifle range of the steamer.

Seeing now that the threat to Margaret Fournier's life had shifted all thought of a rush, Father Chervy walked toward the stack of ventilation, drawing himself as he stepped over the dark stream of blood that leaked slowly toward a scupper. Reaching, he pulled up the little Montgomery girl, who was looking with wide, uncomprehending eyes at the body of her father. Momentarily taking

her away from them, he walked over to the rail, holding the little girl so that she could not look back.

The man beside him, still in a boy's voice, "Look at that devil standing the better! They must have planned that 'motion' beforehand, or we couldn't chase 'em. But don't that big red-haired devil know we'll be capturing their means when they get his rifle gone?—S—d—what we'll do is this:—"

The whisper spread. . . . "Wait! Wait! they start away. . . ." Men added their arms, and watched quickly, hiding their moment of weakness.

And then, when the crowd was headed with their heads, the red-headed leader played his last and best card. Flipping his gun at Margaret Fournier, he ordered her:

"Get down into one of them chairs, sister. We're going to carry you a couple miles up this Big Alouka here and set you off as a bar, isn't it? We ain't meaning to leave you at all. Just start snatching over and climbing down with a bar."

There's right, there's a mistake girl.

He raised his voice as that every man should hear; he spoke to Margaret Fournier, but the words were intended for the men aboard:

"Some of the fellows is saying to shoot S—I out of us when we get down gone, isn't it? But they'd better think twice about that. And I guess they will. First look of last means winning our direction, you'll get a better shot down from pretty high, isn't it?"

(He is uncertain.)

Perhaps you, children, are doing children over their condition in women. Mother Gower from Sister-sister will catch them and return back.

Four children, sitting up together, paid their way to a moving picture show at Park, Scotland, being admitted without leaving (though) tickets, and to a result the proprietor was kept for trying to escape the law.



Christmas

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1933 Hunting Tales

The following have been placed from the files of recent dates.

Two Quaker boys went out to hunt partridge, each with a .32 rifle. The boys climbed upon their mother's roof, without seeing that a shot above. Each killed a quail. A Quaker father saw the fact in "hunting tales" about of interest.

Hunting on Red Creek, Joseph Thompson and Otto Kinnel shared a rabbit until it stopped in the middle of a section of low pine. Kinnel looked in to see end of the pipe and fired. Thompson was looking in from the other side when the shot was fired, and it was in the hospital. The rabbit is still at large.

Wickie Wells aimed carefully at the head of a deer moving in the Northern woods, and shot. The

What Paul Delegates Meet

The Alberta Wheat Pool is holding its annual meeting this week in Calgary, with about 70 delegates from all over the Province in attendance. The meeting will transact the yearly business connected with the Pool's management and hear reports from various officials.

One dropped—on ice, did Clyde Hunsinger, a letter three his own. Hunsinger had killed the rabbit and was carrying it to camp.

Peeping from her bedroom window in Two Harbors, Minn., early Sunday morning, Grace Hunsinger, 14, observed a deer feeding on the lawn. Grace got father's gun, went outside and instantly shot the deer. Grace then went to the game guard, got the deer license she had placed for.

Gabbert-Kleinert

At the St. John's Lutheran church, Golden Spike, on Tuesday, November 28, Miss Martha Kleinert (daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ignace Kleinert of Golden Spike) was united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Mr. Paul Gabbert (son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Gabbert of Golden Spike); the ceremony being performed by the Rev. P. Hansmann, pastor of St. John's church. On the return from their honeymoon, the young couple will reside on the bridegroom's farm, in the Golden Spike district.

Hockey News

On Friday evening, Nov. 18, the Senior hockey club put on its long-anticipated winter drive in the town hall. There were over 80 people in attendance, and the play was quite keen throughout the whole evening. There were 5 prizes offered, all of which were kindly donated from both local firms and private individuals. Honors were distributed as follows—

Ladies lat, cup and mace, a private donation, to Mrs. D. Meyer.

Ladies consolation, jardiniere also a private donation, to Mrs. Wm. Kelly.

Gents lat, a Graham trophy, kindly donated by the Cash store, to Mr. A. K. Michael.

Gents consolation, a Gillette razor with blades, kindly donated by A. E. Michael, to L. M. Larson.

Special prize was given to the holder of a lucky ticket. President Larson drew a card from a machine placed in a hat, and the number was 44, that of Messrs. Kopynsky, who received a 10-lb. bag of sugar, kindly donated by Mr. T. J. Handrich, general merchant.

I would like, on behalf of the committee in charge and the club, to offer our real expression of thanks and appreciation to those who so wholeheartedly gave to the use of their tables and seats, and also to the blood donors. The success of the evening was due to these factors.

May I be also permitted to offer my personal thanks to those who offered and volunteered, who did so nobly, despite the adverse weather conditions.

The committee of men and women had delighted with the success, and also that the club has come (after it is in) thanks, looking upon which a short step is made with the hockey season.

—O. Lorne Oatway.

The Market Report

WHEAT.

No. 1 Northern	0.20
No. 2 Northern	0.17
No. 3 Northern	0.20
No. 4 Northern	0.14

W. C. W. 0.13
S. C. W. 0.11
Raven 1 Feed 0.11
No. 1 Feed 0.10
No. 2 Feed 0.09

RABBIT.

No. 3	0.10
No. 4	0.10
Feed	0.13

LOST, Gold Watch, on Main St. from O'Hanlon's jewelry to Official Coroner. Reward on return to Ben O'Hanlon. 274p.

Stony Plain and District

Mr. Ellis, who had been visiting here for some time with his brother Mr. A. W. Ellis, left on Friday to return to his home in Montana.

Rev. Alfred Miller has been given charge of the Lutheran church at Bonchester, in the Athabasca district.

Mr. Wm. Kelly was a business visitor to the City on Tuesday.

Representing the Woodland Dairy Co., Mr. M. McKinnon Jr. was a visitor to Stony on Tuesday.

Mr. Joe Christie, who had been confined to his apartment with an attack of bronchitis, is now making a good recovery, and will shortly be in circulation again.

Rev. H. Koring delivered the sermon at the Lutheran service in English, at the St. Matthew schoolhouse Monday evening, to a good sized congregation.

Constable Bone has returned to his duties at the local R.C.M.P. detachment. Const. Poon, who had been in charge here, has reverted to the Headquarters staff, in Edmonton.

Mr. A. J. Duthie, a former manager at the local bank, has been elected an officer of the Peace River curling club. While here, Mr. Duthie was an enthusiastic curler.

An intimation has been given that our town band will be able to replace the shakers with sweet music once a week at the local rink.

The boundaries of Holboro and Governor school districts have been altered by withdrawing the S.W. 25, 50, 1 & 2, from Holboro S. D. and adding it to Governor S. D.

The Hope Mission, Edmonton, is asking farmers of this district for donations of butter, meat, whole wheat, for distribution among the City's poor. Donations may be left at the Harwich Departmental Store.

Open Season for Game

Ducks and Geese—Sept. 26 to Nov. 14th.
Hesperian Partridge—Oct. 1 to Nov. 30.
Sharp-tailed Grouse—Oct. 1-30.
Ptarmigan—No open season.
Deer—Nov. 1 to Dec. 14.
Oxen, Nov. 1 to May 1.
Beaver, No Open Season.
Muskrat—Between North Saskatchewan and Tp. 34, March 1 to April 14.

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The Sun's Calendar

- NOVEMBER—
- 25—Community Dinner at Holboro Hall.
 - 26—Christmas Bazaar and Bazaar at United church.
- DECEMBER—
- 1—Sale at Carl Wadell farm, two miles west of Carleton.
 - 1—Town Council meets.
 - 2—Concert and Dinner in Home Hall, by Stony Plain Women's Institute.
 - 3—White Drive in Town Hall.
 - 14—Concert in Home Hall.
 - 25—Christmas concert, Bonchester School.
 - 26—Holboro & Truro school concert.

Church Services

Services in St. Philip's Church next Sunday, 9:30 a.m.

German Lutheran services will be held in Stony Plain next Sunday at 2:30 p.m.

United Church service every Sunday Eve. at 7:30.

Schedule of Mails

From the East—Sun. Tues. and Thurs. 11:00 a.m.

From the West—Sun. Wed. & Friday, at 2:31 a.m.

Mail to East—Sun. Wed. Friday at 5:32 a.m.

Mail to West—Sun. Tues. and Thurs. at 11:00 a.m.

Reg. dispatched and received with every mail.

Here and There

Over 100,000 lbs. of coal are imported annually from Canada, principally to Germany and the United States. They are brought along the lower St. Lawrence River and off the Atlantic Coast.

A total of 144,125 radio receivers have been issued by the Federal Government Radio Branch from April 1 to September 30, 1932, or approximately one to every sixteen persons of the population of the Dominion.

A movie theatre has been installed on R. M. M. Avenue on its Agricultural run and passengers had the first entertainment in that line on a recent voyage. This is the first ship in which Vancouver's wireless sound system equipment.

China's first woman Minister, Mrs. Lo Joo Kuo Tzu, who among the passengers aboard the Empress of Russia, recently sailing from Vancouver. Mrs. Lo obtained her first training in England and is attached to the Hong Kong bar.

The Canadian people seem to have developed a considerable taste for marinated, fermented, spiced and the like Italian food preparations. Output of 76 Canadian factories in 1931 was \$2,311,422 pounds as compared with \$2,219,626 lbs. in 1930.

With Bismarck Bay in our minds, it is timely to recall the brief episode of Canada's part in the war fought on a island in the House of Parliament at Ottawa: — "Six hundred twenty-eight thousand, six hundred forty-two were the badge of Canada in the Great War; sixty thousand six hundred sixty-one men, women and children."

Good hunting is reported from the Hoots Camp, near Matagorda, Ontario, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, seventy miles east of Sudbury. Moose and deer are very numerous close to the camp and in one morning a couple of U. S. hunters secured a fine bull moose and a deer. They killed in the limit of their season within a few days.

A new scholarship to be held at L'Escole Polytechnique of the University of Montreal, offered by the Canadian Pacific Railway to minor sons of employees of the railway, was awarded to J. P. Lacroix, 16-year-old son of Hoots Camp, Lacroix, chief clerk at the Hoots Camp Station. The award entitles to five years study proceeding to the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering.

Canadian Pacific Railway has now return largest excursion, a highly popular feature of the railway's operation since February last, have been and will be well maintained up to the end of the year. Outstanding recently have been the trip to Chicago from Montreal and the shorter trips into and out of the major cities from and to the surrounding provinces. The rate and a quarter here for return trip during the Bismarck Bay holiday was well patronized and this concession is again to be offered for the Christmas and New Year holidays. (2742)

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